THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on hand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 8. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 22
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 18

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three times, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.50	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	48.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McHenry olds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Blood Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg, and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gro z, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minis er—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion, Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—9 a. m. in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '76—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-36

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail, Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 8, '76.-1lm.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANCO'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, '76.-1y. S & W

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, 77-1f b & w

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73

S. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar. 6, '74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. B. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 6, 75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 1, '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,956,000

March 26, '77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876. Office in Brower's Block. July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

J. Weaver & Co's. Adv'ts.

$200,000 WORTH OF GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY.
For $1 we will send, as below, all Warranted Gold Plated. 1 pair gold stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set pointed Studs, 1 set amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 engraved band finger ring, 1 amethyst stone Ring, inlaid with gold, 1 elegant Ring, marked "Friendship," amethyst stone scarf ring, inlaid with gold, 1 splendid silvered hat pin, 1 set Ladies' jet and gold pin and drops, 1 misses' set jet and gold, 1 ladies' jet set, ornamented, 1 set handsome rose-bud ear drops, 1 gent's elegant Lake George diamond stud, 1 cardinal red bead necklace, 1 pair ladies amethyst stone ear drops, inlaid with gold, 1 ladies ornamented jet brooch, 1 fancy scarf ring and elegant watch chain. Take your choice the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent post-paid for $1, or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be retailed for $10.
F. STOCKMAN, 25 Bond St., New York.
His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequalled by any advertiser in this city.—N. Y. Day Book, Dec. 16, 1876.
May 4, '77-1m j w co

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $30 in advance, balance $20 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '67-3m j w co Washington, D. C.

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fulness of the vessels, weak lungs, over-straining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.
Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed, Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. I then commenced the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.
EDWARD L. HAMSON,
Engineer of Penn. Sweet Potatory,
Bridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.
Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 20th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: "Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.
Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.
☞ Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by
Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.
Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.
I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Pruriga, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sit up undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable without finding any permanent relief.
JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 324 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment
is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH.

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.
Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.
"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"
is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. To repeat it: it is be yond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

J. Weaver & Co's. Adv'ts.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using
London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty
of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 23 '76-1y

Poetical.

EUROPE BECKONS TO AMERICANS WHO CAN BE SPARED.

While Europe, breathless, stands and waits,
And war in every rumor lurks,
'Tis not too late for Sergeant Bates
To go and join the Turks.
—*New York Commercial.*

And even when war's harsh alarms
Resound, time ample still remains
For Wendell Phillips to take arms
And join the Russian trains.
—*Boston Globe.*

Let Mary Walker fly with speed
To don her pants and gulp her tea,
And mount a hungry mule and lead
The Austrian cavalry.
—*New York Graphic.*

And ere is reached the Danube blue
By forty thousand Turks, or more,
Let G. F Train, and Pinchback too,
With Servians wade in gore.
—*Norristown Herald.*

And why need "Bill" linger here,
His wondrous yarns to try on?
Let him across the ocean steer,
And back the English Lie on.
—*New York World.*

And while there's so much to fly from
And nothing much to fly at,
Clang the harsh cymbal, beat the drum,
And clear the way for Don Platt.
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

And Benny Wade, with passage paid,
Should o'er the sea be sailing,
To fight the Turk, with gun and dirk,
And make 'em do some wailing.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

And let not Massachusetts shirk
Her offering to the fray;
Send Butler off to fight the Turk,
And send him off to stay.

AT THE BLUE GLASS WINDOW.

To see what a maiden fashes
I'm stealing along the stairs;
My love at the blue-glass sash is,
I'll come on her unawares.
Her hair, of the deepest golden,
Takes the hue of heaven, I know,
She'll look like a saint in some olden
Church window of long ago.

Her hair, did I say? Oh, wonder!
Her head, like a billiard ball,
Gleams bare in the sunlight yonder!
Great Cæsar! I see it all!
Her locks, with golden-light fitting,
Were false! She I hoped to win
Has none of her own; she is sitting
There, trying to get some in!

O Pleasanton! where is the kindness
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better suffer from absolute blindness
Than see what I've seen in this place!
You've shattered my idol, you've shown me
That science indeed has its dues;
Your blue-glass invention has thrown me
In a permanent fit of the blues!
—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE SEEDSMAN.

How doth the busy nurseryman
Improve each shining hour;
And peddle scions, sprout and seeds
Of every shrub and flower.

How busily he wags his chin,
How neat he spreads his story,
And sells us things that never grew
And don't grow any more.

Who showed the fruit man the way
To sell the women seeds?
Who taught him how to blow and lie,
And coax, and beg, and plead?

He caught himself, the nurseryman,
And when his day is done,
We'll plant him where the lank rag-weeds
Will flutter in the sun.

But oh, although we plant him deep
Beneath the butternut,
He's so much like the seed he sells,
He never will come up.
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Miscellaneous.

LOVE AND LOGGING.

Louisa's father had gone up into the woods sixty miles away, to make the camp before the winter's logging should begin. She left very lonely as soon as he was out of sight, for more reasons than one. In the first place there was nobody at home but little Tim, who could dig the path, to be sure, and look after the cattle; grandmother, who was companionable enough, with her stories of old times, but a care more than a protector; and Susette, who helped about the house, but was only a child. The second was that she had quarreled with Ben; and last, but not least, he and her Uncle Simon had driven off on the ox team with her father. If there had ever been a time since their quarrel when she had felt disposed to make it up, it was when the ox team had disappeared from sight, and it was impossible to follow.

The fact of the case was that Ben had been looking upon Louisa as his own property ever since he could remember. He had heaued her to and from singing school; he had helped her out with her hard problems at district school, and had carried her home on a sled; at quilting, sewing circle, or picnic, he had chosen her for his partner in the dance, had paid his forfeits to her, and had revolved about her daily. And she had seemed to relish the whole thing till she went away to the city one winter to work in a milliner's shop, and so came home quite out of conceit with country living and country men, and had rather given Ben the cold shoulder, refusing his gifts and attentions, and showing pretty plainly that she looked higher. But Ben, with the instincts of a free-born American, felt himself as good as anybody, and charged her one day with having come by hifalutin ideas of herself and life in the city, which didn't the least become her, and averred that she couldn't do better than to marry him.

"Well, Mr. Benjamin Thurman. I hope you're conceited enough," she answered him. "Marry you!—I won't say but you're well enough yourself; but to live in this slow, backwoods fashion forever would be the death of me; and not so much as a lecture or concert to while away the time; to be wearing homespun all my days, and worrying about the crops. Oh, dear, no, thank you; I've had enough of hard times. I believe I'll wait awhile before I settle down."

"Perhaps there's somebody else?" ventured Ben.

"No, I can't say that there is; though I don't mind telling you that I didn't come home single for a want of a chance. He had a house too, in the suburbs, and a housekeeper, and he said I never should bring the water to wash my hands."

"And why didn't you marry him?" asked Ben rigidly.

"Oh, he didn't exactly suit me; he'd lost his front teeth and his hearing. There's as good fish in the sea as ever was caught," she sang gaily.

"Well," said Ben, rising and looking blue lightning, "on the whole, I am glad that you won't marry me, for you've got no more heart than an adder." And then he could have bitten his tongue out for saying what wasn't true, when his heart was almost breaking for love of her; and if she had showed that she was wounded by word or look, he was ready to abase himself beneath her feet and take it all back.

"You're amazing polite, Mr. Thurman, I must say," she returned. "I am sorry you asked for what you didn't want, because it would have been awkward if I hadn't refused. I didn't know that this was the way folks made love—calling names, when I've always treated you well."

"Treated me well with a vengeance!" cried Ben, his face white as a star, and his eyes like thunderbolts. "Do you call it handsome treatment to let me go on loving you year after year, while it strengthened with my strength, without a hint that you couldn't return measure for measure? And then to go back upon a fellow and throw him over because he doesn't live like a nabob, though he loved the ground you walked on, and thought nothing too hard to do for you! If that's what you call treating me well, good by—I don't want ever to see you again."

Louisa had been looking at him with sparkling eyes. She rather liked to see him angry; it was vastly becoming. And then he loved her so desperately. She felt a strange, delightful thrill at her heart, as if it responded secretly. She had half a mind to go to him and hold out her arms and be clasped to his beating heart, and forget ambition and luxury and choose rather a heaven on earth; and while she had hesitated he had said: "Good-bye—I don't want ever to see you again—good-bye."

"I return the sentiment," said she, instead, "I believe I can live without you. Good-bye." And when he was safely out of sight she took revenge in a good cry.

But now that he was gone, she began to find how much she had depended upon him how much more his presence was to her than any dream of worldly prosperity, however golden. Perhaps but for this breach she never would have known how dear he was to her, nor how little she valued the superfluities of life in comparison. Well, one of the three was to return before the winter season of logging began, in order to lay in provisions for the camp—as they had only taken up enough for a week or ten days—and perhaps Ben would be the one to come in which case he could hardly avoid bringing her some word of her father and uncle. And then who would predict but he might think it worth his while to reiterate his love in his eloquent style? And then Louisa laughed wickedly at the prospect, and decided that if he was enough in love to do thus and thus, it would be safe for her beyond a peradventure to take her own time about making up, to show a supreme indifference to his regard. No more heart than an adder, indeed! What was it, then, that ached so day after day, as the dull, cold November wind sighed about the house and touched the neighboring pines into Æolian harps and swept up the dead leaves, only to scatter them again? Why was she always straining her eyes down the frost whitened country road? And what was it that trembled in her bosom whenever a speck appeared against the frosty sky? But Louisa had reckoned without her host. Ben was not the man who was fond of reiterating a love that had been received so coldly. He didn't mean to leave the woods till March, if he could hold out so long. Moreover, it was Mr. Bruce himself who proposed to go back with the ox team and bring the supplies and hire the men.

"I don't feel quite right about the head," said he, "and I want Louisa to cosset me. Then I'll go out to Shopton and see Scales and Weight about the supplies, and be back before you and Si have eat up all this 'ere victuals."

"All right, sir," said Ben, smothering a twinge of disappointment which he wouldn't own to himself. "We'll get the hovel ready for the cattle while you're off, and take a tramp through the woods and spot the best timber for felling."

"That's enough to do," said Uncle Simon.

"You'll be back in five days, say?"

"If I'm lucky. How's the stores, Si?"

"Good for a week, I should say such as they are. But the sooner you get back the better. It'll be easier for you if you can manage to get up before a heavy snow comes. You see, we haven't had anything but spits yet, though, maybe, we're going to hev an open winter."

"Ay, ay," answered Mr. Bruce, as he drove off through the woods with the ox team. "Provisions for a week, eh! That'll tide ye over, I reckon. There's a sight of work to be got through with in a week's time. There's the supplies to be got, and the hands to be hired; lemme see—five cutters, two teamsters and a cook; that's about it, and to have 'em ready to start when I do, and I ain't so young as I was. Heyday, it's rub and grind, a lumberman's life, is it!"

Alas! there was more to be gotten through with in a week's time than Mr. Bruce had an inkling of; so much that it ran over into the next week, as work has a trick of doing.

When Louisa saw that it was only her old father trudging along with the returning ox team, her mercury went down to zero in half a second. She saw before her a weary three months of lone iness and longing, and she saw, too, that she deserved it.

"It's a deuced cold day for an old man," said Mr. Bruce, shivering before the wood fire, as if there should have been special sets of weather created to suit customers.—"What's that you've got cooking on the crane, Lu? Stew? I ain't got no more appetite than a bear in August. Brindle and Trot were slow as cold molasses; they've seen their best days, I reckon, like their master. Wish I'd swapped 'em to Dunn for the yearlings and boot; it would hev been a good bargain. Si sent his love to you, Lu. I've got a cold. I reckon I'll turn in and sleep it off."

"They oughtn't have let you come," said Lu, indignantly, as she carried him a bottle of hot water for his feet. Uncle Si or Ben ought to have come instead."

"It wa'n't their fault; I thought I could drive a better bargain with the hands. Ben said he'd come in my place, but his heart wa'n't set on it," which assurance in no wise comforted Louisa.

Mr. Bruce was restless all night, and in the morning was out of his head, and didn't know his right hand from his left, and called Louisa Ben, and asked grandma to put the oxen into the cart, mistaking her for Uncle Simon. And Louisa, half frightened to death, jumped upon old Roan's back and galloped all the way to Shopton for the nearest doctor.

"Ahem! Nothing more nor less than a fever," said he, the instant he laid his eyes on Mr. Bruce.

"Is he dangerous?" asked Louisa.

"Dangerous? Oh, I guess he'll pull through. I'll leave this prescription, and be round to-morrow. There's Mr. Maverick, of the tavern—Maverick's tavern, at our place, had the same symptoms a week ago, and he's about to-day. There's no telling about these things; different constitutions take diseases differently. At least, you needn't be alarmed at present. Good morning," with an emphasis on the good. Louisa thought it was anything but a good morning after the comfort of his professional presence was withdrawn. But the next day her father was no better, nor yet the next, though the doctor assured her that he was doing as well as could be expected, whatever that might be.

Louisa was too busy, and weary with watching and nursing, cooking and looking after the house and seeing to grandma's cold and keeping order and quiet among the children, to take any note of the sick man's delirious words, though he was constantly talking about the camp sixty miles away—where her own thoughts wandered whenever she had time to think them—bargaining with imaginary teamsters, haggling with Scales and Weight over groceries, and repeating "Provisions for a week, for a week," and counting the days on his fingers and losing the count, and beginning over and over again, as if it were a puzzle upon the solution of which his life depended. And so fever ran to the ninth day and turned, and the patient fell into a quiet sleep, and awoke too weak and languid to put words together, or to remember anything but that he had suffered a fearful nightmare and it was over. It was perhaps the third day after the fever turned that he suddenly took up the thread of life where he had dropped it, and asked, "How long have I been a-laying here, Lu?"

"Twelve days."

"Where's Ben and Uncle Si?"

"Why, you left 'em in camp, father."

"Left 'em in camp! Twelve days ago," he gasped, "with a week's provisions! I shouldn't wonder if they were both in Heaven by this time! What hev you been thinking of all this while, eh?"

"I didn't know they had only a week's provisions," said Louisia, showing a ghastly face; "and I had to look after you and the fever."

"Well, don't wait another minute round me; just harness up old roan and Quickstep, and take some brandy and things—and don't let 'em eat all they want; make gruel; keep 'em short. Come start yourself, and don't be standing still like a ghost and folks a-dying for lack of you."

"And you?"

"I'll take care of myself, and so'll grandma. Roan and Quickstep can do the distance by nightfall. Take my gun to keep off the wolves, and little Tim and a lantern."

"But how shall I find the way?" Louisa was already inside her pelisse and mufflers.

"Bless you, a baby couldn't miss it; the trees are notched with a star every half a mile, on the left hand side. There, take Tim and be off."

And as there was not an able-bodied man short of Shopton at that season who wasn't off logging, and as grandma and Susette could take care of her patient, and Ben was starving without her, what could she do but go?

And how were they faring in the camp, sixty miles away in the heart of the wood, which was almost like a primeval forest? After Mr. Bruce's departure they had gone about their work with a will; while Uncle Simon was busy on the hovel of the cattle, Ben had walked miles and miles through the sweet-scented wood, spotting the timber; and suns had risen and set, when one morning before the week was out, Uncle Simon was surprised to see the bottom of the meal chest.

"Tough luck!" said he briefly, "but there's swamp pork to eke it out." And he plunged his hand confidently into the pickle, and had something of a chase after two or three insignificant pieces. The two men looked at each other in dismay for an instant.

"But he'll be back day after to-morrow," said Ben.

"But what if he shouldn't?" asked the older man, not so sanguine.

"What can keep him? At any rate we've got legs of our own."

"Precious stiff ones mine are! It wouldn't be a nice excursion, sixty miles afoot. Why, we should freeze to death!"

"Well, let's wait; no use running from your shadow."

And so they waited.

"He'll be sure to come to-morrow," was the assurance with which they comforted each other; and when to-morrow passed without bringing him, "We'll wait another day; perhaps the oxen were disabled on the road." For a storm had set in cold and blustering; not much snow; just enough to make the world lovely. The wind sang among the pines like the voice of angry water courses, and splintered great boughs in the forest, and uprooted blasted trees, and seemed like an invisible presence haunting the recesses of the wood—some impersonation of Thor, whose touch was a blow; and all the while the snow built up its Aladdin palaces, crystal by crystal; wreathed about the

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 8, 1877.

To those of our cotemporaries who are so strongly pressing the claims of Hon. William P. Schell for nomination as Auditor General, we would suggest an examination of his record as Senator on the sale of the public works. It was a rascally scheme, and he, at a late moment, became its defender.

DOES GARFIELD LIE?

The New York *Sun* recently published the following letter from Mr. Hayes to General Garfield on the Ohio Senatorship, which at the time it was written was declared to have led to the retirement of Garfield and the election of Stanley Matthews. For reasons best known to those interested in the welfare of Mr. Hayes, this letter has not been suffered, until now, to see the light.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1877.

My Dear General: In accordance with your wish I put in writing what I expressed to you verbally last night. It seems to me that you can serve the country and your party better by remaining a member of the House of Representatives, where your long experience and great abilities so eminently fit you for leadership. I fully appreciate the great sacrifice I ask you to make in withdrawing from the Senatorial contest, but I am confident in the end that you will not regret it. It is my belief that your prospects of election as Speaker are very near certain, and you do not need my assurance that I shall give you the heartiest co-operation to that end.

Faithfully your friend, R. B. HAYES.

The publication of this letter drew from Garfield the following sweeping denial of its authenticity:

"DEAR SIR: I have just seen in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of this morning, copied from the New York *Sun*, what purports to be a letter from the President to me. It is a forgery in every line and word.

J. A. GARFIELD.

Had this epistle emanated from any one except Garfield, it would have proved conclusive, and the *Sun's* publication would have been condemned. But the country has listened to other denials of the same Garfield, notably in the Credit Mobilier affair, and his utterances are not received with enthusiastic belief. It now appears that the letter is genuine, at least so far as intent and meaning are concerned, and that Garfield's denial is the shabbiest of quibbles based upon some changes in the wording. The letter was seen on the day of its reception by Garfield, by the correspondents of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and the New York *Times*, and a copy of it taken by one at least of these gentlemen. Its publication was delayed at the earnest request of the representative of the *Times* because it was thought that it would injure Mr. Hayes. All of these correspondents agree that the tenor of the letter published by the *Sun* was the same as the original. The phraseology may have been somewhat altered and this gives Farfield an opportunity to deny its genuineness. The morality of such a proceeding needs no comment. The Reverend-military statesman has again covered himself with glory as he did in the De Golyer pavement job and the Credit Mobilier swindle. The House ought to have expelled him at the last session and had better do it the first thing in October.

THE LETTERS OF BUTLER AND MACVEAGH.

We call the attention of those who delight in spicy reading to the letters of Benj. F. Butler and of Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, to be found in another column. Butler's letter addressed to Marshal Pitkin, who is on the point of being kicked out of office to make room for Jack Wharton, is written in the most bitterly sarcastic vein, and is severe upon Civil Service reform, the Louisiana settlement, Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, the reverend Gen. Garfield and Mr. MacVeagh. Benjamin has evidently been nursing his wrath and disgust for some time and such an opportunity as presented itself was not to be lost. It will not surprise anyone who has followed the career of the redoubtable Benjamin. He doesn't believe in compromises nor does he probably take much stock in such a man as Hayes, or in the manner of his induction into office. Benjamin F. Butler has many and grievous faults but hypocrisy is not one of them. His opinions have always been frankly and vigorously expressed, without particular regard to the feelings of others and his writings and speeches are not easily answered for he is ready of speech and writes with a caustic pen. There are many thousands of people who believe that there was a bargain in the settlement of the Louisiana difficulty, who know that Garfield is unworthy of credit and who do not doubt that Hayes bargained regarding the speakership. This belief is founded, too, on quite good circumstantial and documentary evidence.

Mr. MacVeagh's reply to Butler is brief and pointed. His remark as to the acquirement of property by military commandants in New Orleans is sharp and his ironical allusion to the surprise of certain gentlemen that a political end can be gained without the use of money is very fine. Benjamin must feel somewhat as he who fondles the gentle mule and is kicked in the ribs thereby.

The leaven is working in the Radical party in this State as well as in the West. Hayes & Co. were condemned in that Radical strong hold, Allegheny county, where Hayes had a majority of 9,500 last November, the other day by a square vote in the Radical County Convention in that county. The Pittsburgh *Post* in alluding to the affair, says: "A significant incident followed the introduction of a set of resolutions by Mayor McCarthy, indorsing Hayes' Southern policy, and especially the removal of troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. But the Convention would have nothing to do with any indorsement of Hayes. The resolutions were greeted with yells, hissing, cat-calls, abuse of Hayes, blackguardism and blasphemy. In fact, they raised old Cain generally, and the mob could hardly be pacified by being given a chance to vote them down which they did with a hurrah."

The New York *Sun* denies the current statement that Mr. Tilden recently had an interview with a Southern gentleman in which he declared that if had taken a firm stand and insisted on his right to the presidency the radicals would have drenched the country in blood.

We don't believe this Turkish-Russian war can last very long, for we notice by a dispatch from London, of June 4th, that the belligerent forces are conducting operations now at Damlograde.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

We give below a carefully prepared analysis of the condition of the Common Schools of this county, taken from official reports. A mere inspection is sufficient to show that as a whole they are in a miserable condition, and one that reflects upon the intelligence of the people. Out of 152 districts, but 80 have sufficient grounds, 73 are badly ventilated, and 65 are without water closets. Only 82 directors out of 166 attended the examinations; 52 accompanied the Superintendent in his visitations, and only 106 patrons out of a population of 39,000 took interest enough to be present.

In this matter there is inexcusable negligence *somewhere*. Large sums of money are spent annually by the State and districts in the cause of education, but the results are almost barren. Parents should remember that there is a weighty responsibility upon them in fitting their children for future usefulness, yet in many instances there is less attention paid to them, than to the rearing of cattle. Once sent to the school a duty is supposed to have been performed. The remedies are, *First*, the election of thoroughly competent and energetic Directors, and we believe the number should be reduced to three. *Second*, The employment of competent teachers, to whom good salaries should be paid. If the title to a man's land is endangered, he employs the best legal talent; if his child's health is impaired he consults the best physician; but in the training of that child's mind, which is not only to fit him for usefulness here, but influences bim in his preparation for the hereafter, the parent is too content to entrust his child to ignorant, and in many cases to immoral teachers. *Third*, a capable and active superintendent,—one who loves his work, and will devote his whole time to it. By the joint action of the people, directors, teachers and superintendent, our schools can be raised from the slough in which they now flounder. Here is our analysis:

The estimated value of school property in Columbia county is $150,355.00. The number of permanent certificates granted up to the last official report was none. Grounds of sufficient size 80,—suitably improved 27 number of houses in districts 152; frame 22—log none—brick or stone 22; built during the year 8; unfit for use 51; badly ventilated 73; number without suitable privy 65; first class school houses 15. Number with suitable furniture 33; with injurious furniture 47; supplied with furniture during the year, 5. Well supplied apparatus, none; with any apparatus worth mentioning 134; no apparatus increased during the year. Number of graded schools, 46. No schools graded during the year; graded schools needed 10; No separate schools needed for colored children; schools well classed 112. The books are not uniform in 106 schools; the bible is read in 88; drawing is taught in 8; vocal music was taught in 83; high branches (query?) 9. Public examinations held 24; directors present 82; receiving provisional certificates 221; permanent certificates 3; applications rejected 7; examined privately 18; certificates renewed, none; average grade of certificates 2.33. Male teachers employed 119; female 94; average age 26; those who have had no experience 24; taught less than one year 30; taught more than five years 78; intend to make teaching a permanent business 120; attended a State Normal School 30; graduated at a State Normal School 13. Teachers who have read books on teaching 109; who hold professional certificates 21; who hold permanent certificates 3; failures in teaching 1. Visits to schools by the County Superintendent 211; average time spent at each, one and a half hours; number of directors accompanying the Superintendent 52; patrons met in the schools 106; no schools regularly visited by the directors or patrons; a district institute was held in one district; one meeting was held by the Superintendent; no district has a library; estimated number of schoolable children not in school 142.

A HOWL FROM THE GRAVE.

Never at any previous recurrence of the event was there observable so general a feeling of brotherly love and sympathy, so obvious a desire for reconciliation, peace and good will as on this Decoration Day just passed. All over the country Unionists and Confederates joined in the ceremonies of the day, and floral tributes were strewn with lavish hand on the graves wherein repose alike the Blue and the Gray awaiting the awakening trump of the last Great Day. There was a heartiness, a genuineness, so to speak, connected with the observance of the occasion of too marked a nature to be lightly treated. Federal troops paid tribute to the gallantry of their former foes and cast fragrant wreaths and sprays upon their graves. Ex-Confederates, officers and men, joined with equal honesty of purpose in testifying to the bravery of those who fell in the heat of battle, with opposing arms in their hands.

Orations were delivered by Southern men over the grass grown mounds which covered the remains of Northern soldiers, and Northern men spoke kindly words of those whose arms and hearts were, in years gone by, antagonistic to the stars and stripes.

But amid the gentle murmur of friendly gratulation that the era of perfect peace had at last arrived, one harsh voice rose discordant. It came, as might be expected, from loyal Massachusetts—the State where statesmen and patriots meet no reward, but where demagogues and the cheapest of politicians bear the honors of the Commonwealth. There alone was the bloody shirt waved and the old Republican war cry shouted; there alone, did the voice of reconciliation fall on deafened ears; there alone was the proffered hand of friendship spurned. And who was the speaker, whose lips framed these words of hate and scorn? A petty demagogue, rejected by his constituents; a man who had held many high positions and conspicuously and utterly failed in all of them. A member of Congress only remembered for the absurdity of his speech and the bitterness of his political principles. A Cabinet officer who will be known to posterity as the worst and most inefficient Secretary of the Treasury this land has ever known. A Senator of the United States who never originated one great public measure, nor supported a bill from other than partisan motives. This man was George M. Boutwell, of whom any other State than Massachusetts would be ashamed. His speech cannot hurt his reputation, for it is one not to be injured by such means. A demagogue and an empty headed vindictive partisan, his name, so long as it lasts, will be held in mingled contempt and derision by those of his countrymen whose opinions are worth the utterance.

His malignant howl on Decoration Day rounds and completes the public life of a truckling and contemptible political nonentity. A fitting epitaph for his tombstone would be a cipher.

Postmaster General Key takes the floor long enough to say that he is still a Democrat. It is well enough to keep these points before the public.

A SCHEME TO MAINTAIN THE ARMY.

A cabinet meeting was held last Friday at which there was an extended discussion concerning the troubles on the Texan border. As a result the Secretary of War sent a letter to General Sherman, which, after reciting the facts of the raids, reads as follows:

General Ord will at once notify the Texan authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in efforts to suppress this long continued lawlessness. At the same time he will inform those authorities that if the government of Mexico shall continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages that duty will devolve upon this government and will be performed, even if its performance shall render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will therefore direct General Ord that in case the lawless incursions continue he will be at liberty in the use of his discretion when in pursuit of a band of the mauraders, and when his troops are either in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande and to overtake and punish them as well as retake stolen property taken from our citizens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of the line.

It looks very like an attempt on the part of the Administration to embroil this country in a war with Mexico. It is stated that the outrages perpetrated by Mexican cattle thieves and mauraulers have not been of late so numerous as usual, and that the decided step now taken was for the purpose of maintaining the army at its present status if not to secure its increase. Apart from the fact that Congress alone has the power to declare war, the powers conferred on General Ord are of unusual latitude. He is authorized "in the use of his discretion" to take his troops into a country with which this Nation is at peace—a virtual declaration of war. All of this chimes in with Gen. Sherman's utterances at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York to the effect that this country cannot exist without an army. He at least seems determined to prove the statement by cutting out work for them to do.

The raids of Mexican cut-throats should undoubtedly be prevented but whether in pursuance of that object the territory of a friendly power should be invaded is too serious a matter to be settled by a General of the Army, who has no power to act in the matter. Congress alone is authorized to deal with the subject.

The fact of the matter is, there is too much Sherman in this Government; John in the Cabinet playing into his brother's hands, and Tecumseh in the Army advancing the interests of the Sherman family generally. Congress may find it is as profitable, for the people, to repress the Shermans as the Mexicans. Gen. Sherman as a soldier cares more for the preservation of the army than for anything else and it should be seen that his views in that respect do not result to the injury of the country at large. He would undoubtedly like to have the army in such a shape as to influence Presidential elections but his countrymen would much prefer to dispense with his valuable political-military services.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

There seems to be an ardent desire on the part of a certain party in Germany to precipitate a conflict between that country and France. The Berlin *Post*, a semi-official organ, has lately contained a number of articles looking to such a result. In the issue of May 30th appeared another war article, declaring that no confidence ought to be placed in the professions or intentions of the French Cabinet and that hopes of peace rest chiefly on the prudence and sagacity of German statesmen. The article is full of insinuations against Count Von Beuest, Austrian Ambassador at London, of whose intrigues it gives a circumstantial account. It says he recently endeavored to cement an Anglo-Austro-French alliance, to be nominally concluded against Russia and Germany, but in reality against Germany alone. France and Austria were to have attacked Germany while England would be left to deal single-handed with Russia in the East. The English Cabinet, however, se eing through this plot it came to nothing.

While there may be some doubts concerning the accuracy of these statements there can be none as to the animus which inspired them. France is no longer the helpless nation of 1870-1, and the Germans might, in spite of the Alsatian fortresses, find it difficult a second time to reach the walls of Paris. Nor would they command the sympathies of other nations in another war, as there exists no reason strong enough to justify its inauguration.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The latest dispatches state that the Turkish forces have attacked Montenegro and that the fighting is still in progress. The Turks had been repulsed with a loss of 500 killed. Although the Montenegrins are fighting against heavy odds these hardy mountaineers will not be easily conquered.

The Russians have at last occupied the chief positions on the Danube but the swollen condition of the river has thus far rendered it impossible to cross. The Czar has taken command of his army and is now at the front.

There are no new movements of importance in the Asiatic campaign. The Turkish troops are said to be badly disciplined and worse equipped, and the ablest military men on the continent, notably Von Moltke, prophesy the triumph of the Russian arms.

In the English House of Commons, on Tuesday, a dispatch was laid on the table addressed by Lord Derby to Lord Lyons, British ambassador at Paris. The dispatch is dated May 16th. Lord Derby informs Lord Lyons that Great Britain declines the proposal of DeLesseps to keep the Suez canal open to all nations, and the government has intimated to the porte and the Khedive that England will not permit the canal to be blockaded or made the scene of any war like operations.

The attitude of England is not a particularly exhilarating one to contemplate, and a very large number of Englishmen apparently think so.

If Cameron succeeds in carrying the State Convention against any decided opposition we will lose the State by not far from ten thousand majority, if on the other hand the opposition to Cameron carries the Convention and Cameron opposes them at the polls or remains decidedly inactive, the party will be beaten by a still larger majority.—*Plymouth Index.*

The case seems to be similar to that stated by the negro preacher, who told his hearers that there were two paths in life—one, the broad road that leads to destruction, the other, the straight and narrow road that leads to perdition. Under the circumstances the only safe course open to the Republican niggers is to "take to de woods."

A Washington special to the New York *World* states that the 80 per cent. of greenbacks destroyed during this month for national bank notes issued will reduce the legal tender circulation on the 1st of June to $360,000,000 leaving but $60,000,000 to be reduced before the limit fixed by the resumption act is reached. The greenbacks retired under the sales of coin commencing on today will be added to the amount of this reduction when they are cancelled.

Butler and MacVeagh.

THE TRUE LOUISIANA INWARDNESS.

General Benjamin F. Butler has given the following letter, reviewing the policy of the administration in seathing terms, to the press:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.

MY DEAR PITKIN: I have yours of the 15th inst., informing me that when you were in Washington both the President and Mr. Devens, the Attorney General, gave you substantial assurance that you would not be disturbed in your office as United States Marshal, being a native of the State of Louisiana and a good Republican, and against whom no official malfeasance or personal dereliction from the path of right had been shown, and who, therefore came eminently within the provisions of civil service reform, which is the corner-stone, as I understand it, of our Republican administration. I am certain therefore, that the President and the Attorney General would never have asked your resignation of the office of Marshal, as you say they have done, in contravention of their assurances and in disregard of the principles of civil service reform. I am bound, therefore, from what I know of both these gentlemen, to believe they intend in good faith to carry out their assurances and preserve their principles. One fault which I find with your letter is that you do not make sufficient allowance for political necessities and entanglements, by which good men are compelled to do that which they would rather not do. It is an open secret here, as I am informed that Colonel Wharton, your competitor, aided Wayne MacVeagh, one of the Commissioners at New Orleans, very largely in getting a portion of the members of the Republican Legislature to desert from Packard and go over to Nicholls, by which a Returning Board Legislature was put under the control of Nicholls, and that Legislature enabled the commission to advise that, as the Legislature had recognized the Nicholls Government, the President was bound to withdraw the troops. It is also asserted that $2,000 was to be paid to the leading deserting legislators and only $200 to others, disguised in the latter case in the shape of mileage, so that Mr. Johnson, a colored man, speaking out of the innocence of his heart, said on the floor of the House that all he wanted was to get his mileage and go home. It is also asserted here that Colonel Wharton, being the instrument selected by Mr. MacVeagh, to do this piece of business, had the promise of being made Marshal if he successfully accomplished it. Now, Wharton performed his side of the bargain, and I think you are very unreasonable in objecting that the administration should carry out their side of it, or, at least, do the best they can so to do. It ought to satisfy Wharton that they have asked you to resign and you won't, and therefore they have done the best they could to make good MacVeagh's bargain, and as they can't, Wharton ought to be satisfied, precisely like my friend General Garfield, who having done his best, and succeeded in electing Mr. Stanley Matthews to the Senate at the request of the President, as it is said, on the agreement that the President would make him Speaker of the House of Representatives, will have to be, and ought to be, satisfied with a fair, honest and "hearty" endeavor on the part of the President to do all he can to make him Speaker, and if he fails Garfield will have nobody to blame but himself for not remembering that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Now, my dear Mr. Pitkin, I call upon you, by the love you bear to the Republican party and its principles, in memory of the many sacrifices you have made during and since the war as a Union man in Louisiana, for the safety of the country, and not for the sake of holding office under the United States, not to throw any impediment in the way of the President fulfilling all the bargains which his subordinates made, as necessary steps in inaugurating his Southern policy, which is to be of so great and incalculable advantage not only to the party which you love so well, but also to the country, for the unity and pacification of which you have given the best days of your manhood. I write thus to you because I thought I detected in your note to me what seemed to be an unreasonable tone of complaint that you are thus to be sacrificed. Remember that Abraham was about to sacrifice his only son, Isaac, the child of his age, to what he believed to be the will of God and the necessities of his people, and the Good Book does not mention any unreasonable complaints or outcries of Isaac on that occasion, and so when you find that the President, in obedience to the call of his country and the public exigency for its pacification, deems it necessary to sacrifice you and take away your office and give it to one who wore the gray when you stood in the blue, you ought not to kick and squirm any more than Isaac did when he lay upon the altar under the knife of his father Abraham. I am sorry that I cannot write you any other words of comfort and consolation, but such as I have I give unto you. I am yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq., United States Marshal, New Orleans, La.

MACVEAGH'S DENIAL.

Mr. MacVeagh has furnished the following letter to the press in reply to Butler:

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1877.

SIR: I have just read your letter in the New York *Times*. Your "informant" happens to have told you the exact opposite of the truth in every statement respecting me.

Colonel Wharton did not aid me at New Orleans, but was one of the adherents of the Packard Government to the end. He did *not* manage or transact any kind of business for me. He did *not* receive any promise from me in respect to any office. I have *not* asked the President to appoint him Marshal. So much for that portion of your letter.

Where I am known I do not need to deny the silly story about the use of money, or to declare it to be, as you well know it to be, a base and cowardly falsehood. For those who do not know me perhaps I ought to add that apart from any repugnance on my part to the crime there were two practical difficulties in the way of my committing it: I had no money of my own to spare, and it is only a military commandant of New Orleans in time of war who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use.

The fact is that the enemies of reconciliation in Louisiana waste their time in trying to discover or invent some kind of bargain with which at once to account for its success and to discredit it. Strange as it may seem to some of them, political results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods; and the country will judge the result we secured in its fruits in comparison with the fruits of the opposite policy—comparing the four years to come of honest and lawful government with the eight years just ended of hatred, intimidation, outrage, corruption, anarchy and murder.

Therefore, from the bitterness of good men misguided and of bad men disappointed, I appeal to the generous judgment of the American people, and I await their decision upon the subject of our labors in Louisiana, not with misgivings or excuses, but with confidence and pride. Yours truly,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Gen. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.

Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, is pursuing a course which will be very apt to end in his deposition, if not worse. Since the overturning of the Cabinet of M. Simon and the setting up of that of the Duc de Broglie and his Bonapartist colleagues, there have been a set of arbitrary and proscriptive actions highly suggestive of the ancient practices of the monarchy. Journalists have been arrested, imprisoned and fined for "insulting President MacMahon," and prefects have been removed for political reasons. For a President who has neither the Chamber of Deputies nor the people to support him there would seem to but one end possible—his downfall.

Two attempts were made to assassinate J. B. Stillson, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at Salt Lake City, Utah. The first attempt was made by firing upon him whilst driving; the second by stabbing him. The recent vigorous articles in the *Herald* concerning the Mormons probably have something to do with the affair. Mr. Stillson was but slightly wounded by the knife of the assassin.

(Communicated.)

A NEW PAPER.

I. A good deal has been said and written lately as to the necessity of a church paper in and for the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. It is a subject worthy of consideration and should not be decided hastily. Of the necessity, perhaps there is no dispute, for Church doctrines and news are less known and understanded of the people than those of any other religious body. The objections to our doctrine, discipline and worship must be shown to have no foundation in sound reason, nor in Gospel teaching. The past history of the Church must be made familiar to the public mind. What the Church has done and is doing must be pressed home to their perceptions. In short, *the Church* in all its relations to mankind in this world and the next must be taught, repeated and insisted upon.

II. It must not only be a Church paper, but it must be a news paper as well. It must not content itself with the details of church life and work—with full reports of conventions and convocations—with Episcopal visitations and clerical local labors. It should digest carefully all the secular news of the diocese, of the State, of the Union, of the World. Of course it follows that the paper should not be edited with the scissors, but by the pen; not forgetting that beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword. Thus it should be made to answer among the rural populations all the ends of the local, secular and news paper, at the same time that it is distinctively in aid of the Church.

III. Nor in my judgment should it be in the hands of a clergyman as editor. There is not one in a thousand with sufficient tact for the position, and anything objectionable from a clergyman-editor is seized upon and made more of than if said by a layman. Besides, he would make the paper partake too much of the pulpit and its dialectics. Its teachings should be of another quality, its sermons, paragraphs, its polemics without the odium theologicum. A layman of business experience, education, judgment, and a knowledge of men would fill the requirement. He need not be a theologian. My theory of the paper is, that it is not intended for any such purpose. If any point needs discussion, plenty of able clergymen could be found to furnish the argument and authority. It should be in the hands of a layman who mingles daily with his fellows, on a plane and in a manner to which no clergyman can gain access.

IV. If it is to be a successful and efficient church paper, it must not be an organ of any person or party; neither of the high church nor of the low church nor of the Episcopate. The Bishop could not stand it to have an organ, any more than the President or the Governor. They should be in accord, of course, but its views need not be necessarily his views. If he desires to reach the public, and be responsible for his utterances, it should be over his own signature. Entirely impersonal, it should be independent in all things, subject, however, to the most undoubted fealty to the Protestant Episcopal Church, its doctrine, discipline and worship.

V. The purpose and object of the paper being to bring to its readers and the public a more perfect knowledge of church history, general and local; church work past and present, and church progress in the diocese, the paper should be of such size and shape as would make it convenient for preservation and binding. It is time the local and personal history of the church should be gathered up, and I would make this paper the store house of things in the church new and old—and I would call upon the old clergymen and laymen of the church and upon other competent persons to furnish for its pages their personal recollections of the days of yore.

VI. It should not be a monthly. The interest in it flags—the news grows stale—its magnetism is lost. But it is a question whether at first it should be a weekly. The expense would be considerable, and the first year would be a burden. Pages could be added as business and matter and advertisements increased, and as the resource and circulation grew, the frequency of publication could be doubled. It was my idea to make it bi-weekly at the first, although I should prefer a weekly, except for the expense. For

VII. It should be cheap. Fifty cents, if possible, and certainly not over one dollar, should be the cost of it. It should be so cheap that every church family could pay for one copy; and through mission funds give it a large gratuitous circulation, or so nearly so as to insure its entrance into every household.

VIII. It should be perhaps owned by and be under the general direction of the Board of Diocesan Missions. They might elect the editor and select the place of publication.

These are mere suggestions, and as such are submitted to the better judgment of the Church.

Since the above was written we have been favored with the first No. of "The Central Diocese," "published in the interests of the Board of Missions." Editorially and mechanically, it must be said to be a disgraceful failure. The make-up of the paper shows a wonderful lack of skill, and the type made use of is by no means neat or tasteful. The paper is without a date; and although the Bishop's page requests us to "please put the successive numbers carefully away for preservation," this number is not paged, and if there should be anything in the successive numbers, put carefully away for preservation, it would be impossible to find it by page or index. There has been careless proof reading, and the commas and other stops have been mainly put in the wrong places. The paper is poor and the ink not much better. The geography is also somewhat at fault—Catawissa being put in Montour county instead of in Columbia county.

The confirmations at Bloomsburg are omitted altogether—there is not a word as to when or where the Diocesan Convention will meet—neither the time nor place of convocational meetings is stated—and, indeed, you could not tell, from any thing in the paper, in what year it was published.

The fact is, the paper has no editor, and the sooner the Board of Missions provides it one the better. The matter furnished by the Deans of the Convocations must be put into shape, must, in short, be *edited;* and in that word lies the success or failure of the enterprise. There must not be such slovenly writing, printing, proof-reading and type and paper, as we have here. The Church cannot stand it. I hope a large number of the first issue will be supplied to the Convention, that it may take action in the matter. I know all this is ungracious, but it is necessary. From the first page to the last, it is unworthy of the Diocese in style, matter and manner.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Bloomsburg, Penna.

The Washington *Republican* is clearly mistaken when it says there is "a question of veracity between the gentleman from Massachusetts and Mr. MacVeagh." There can be no question of veracity between the gentleman from Massachusetts and any one.—*Times.*

OBITUARY.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

A telegram from London announces the death of John Lothrop Motley, the eminent American historian, on the 5th inst. Mr. Motley was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, graduated at Harvard college in 1831, and spent a year at each of the universities of Gottingen and Berlin, after which he traveled in the south of Europe, chiefly in Italy. On his return to America he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836, but he practised little. As early as 1839 he published a novel. In 1840 he was appointed secretary of legation to the American embassy to Russia, and held the post for about eight months, when he resigned and returned to the United States. He devoted most of his time to literature, and contributed articles to the leading reviews. About 1846 he began to collect materials for the history of Holland. After much hard labor he finally published his great work, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Other great works followed, which are familiar to the general reader. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Austria, and resigned in 1867 On the accession of President Grant he was appointed minister to England, but was recalled in 1870. He has resided in England for a long time. Mr. Motley was highly regarded in Holland and throughout Europe for his great historical works. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a "History of the Thirty Years' war."

The Fish Laws to be Enforced.

The Attorney General has written to the District Attorney of Lancaster county, informing him that it is the earnest desire of the State authoritities to have the fish laws enforced at all points along the Susquehanna river. The offenses at the Columbia dam have been the main cause of interfering with the passage of fish up stream. These offenses have not only consisted in fishing within the limits forbidden by law in the waters above the dam, but in putting obstructions in the waters below the dam, "shingling," &c., to prevent the passage of fish at locations provided in the dam at great expense for this purpose. The people above the dam as far up as Sunbury, Northumberland county, have been deeply interested in the enforcement of the fish laws. The Legislature has been liberal in its appropriations and the commissioners indefatigable in their efforts to secure the restoration of the Susquehanna fisheries, all of which has been frustrated or interfered with by a den of pirates infesting the waters of the Columbia dam, who have defiantly violated all the laws on the subject. The public patience has been worn out, and now the public is determined and the State authorities resolved to enforce the laws and give the system devised to revive the Susquehanna fisheries the best test it has ever had. Fish wardens and their assistants have been notified of this purpose, and the District Attorney of the several counties where such piracies are practiced will hereafter vigorously push every information which comes within their control for the punishment of all offenders. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Selinsgrove *Times* of last week makes the following truthful remarks about the State Board of Agriculture which met at Harrisburg, May 22, 1877; "This is a new humbug brought into life by the Legislature last winter, for which $300 were appropriated. It won't amount to a pinch of snuff, but it will give a set of fellows a chance to have their expenses paid out of the State Treasury for going to Harrisburg several times a year and having a jolly time. Besides, it gives some politician a chance to be Secretary at $1,500 a year. The sooner this humbug is blown out of existence the better, for it will be but a few years till it will cost the State $10,000 to $20,000 a year or more. Give the concern a dose of Paris green and clean out the fraud."

Senator Conkling made just one speech during the Presidential campaign of last year, and in that speech the name of Hayes is not to be found. When the vote was to be taken in the Senate to accept or reject the judgment of the Electoral Commission declaring Louisiana for Hayes, Senator Conkling was absent in a committee room and his name is unrecorded. He has now made his first visit to Washington since the adjournment of the Senate, and the one important place at which he did not call was the White House, and the one Senator whose name is found to no recommendation for office is that of Roscoe Conkling. What will he say and do in October?—*Philadelphia Times.*

Late Tuesday night a wind storm passed over the northern end of Monroe county. Much damage was done to property in the isolated agricultural districts, houses, barns and other buildings being destroyed. George Brose, while driving along the road was hurled from his seat in a wagon and dashed to death on the roadside. A little girl, Hattie Whilie, was blown from in front of a house and killed. An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was found dead soon after the tornado had subsided, but whether he was killed during the storm or died from other causes is not known. The loss of property is roughly estimated at $150,000.

George Francis Train says that Boston is "corroded with the midnight livery of unutterable gloom."

If this statement is true, and George Francis would not be apt to make it unless he had some facts to sustain him, it reveals a shocking condition of affairs. We do not exactly comprehend what G. F. means, but the words look so frightful that——drat Boston anyway. we never did like the village.

An indignant business man writes us as follows: "Business men, be careful whom you trust, for apparently one-half of the real estate of the country belongs to women having husbands who will buy and consume your goods, and after having had the benefit of them will rush to the Courts and contrive to cheat you of your dues. There is scarcely a term of Court in which this does not occur."—*Trenton State Gazette.*

John A. Logan has been obtaining goods under false pretences. Here have all the people of the United States been thanking him for saving them from the disgrace of being represented abroad by his unworthy self, and now it turns out that he never had any appointment and, consequently, could not have declined it. Logan is laying up wrath for himself, sure.

The Republican party in Ohio is on the defensive, according to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which says: "It has the forced resumption policy to defend. It has the demonetization of silver to defend. It has the stealing of the Presidency to defend. It has the stealing of a Southern policy to smooth over in specious platform phrase."

If the Northern people can but be made to believe that their Southern kinsmen and countrymen are ruffians and fiends, Morton may yet be President.—*Buffalo Courier (Dem.)*

More "Reform."

The reform gun has missed fire again in the appointment of James E. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Louisiana, as United States consul at Funchal, Madeira islands. This is the Anderson, if we are not mistaken as to his identity, who was kicked out of a Lancaster printing office some years ago for proposing to mingle Democratic with Republican tickets before their distribution to the election districts. Last fall he turned up as a willing tool of Kellogg in Louisiana and was made supervisor of registration in East Feliciana, his duty being to prevent the negroes from voting in order that the vote of that parish, which was sure to go Democratic might be thrown out by the returning board. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* which has followed Anderson's track pretty closely says he was in that city a few days ago, admitting that Tilden carried Louisiana and boasting that he was going to Washington to demand a consulate as the reward of his services, with the added threat that he had papers in his possession that would be dangerous to the administration if his demands were not complied with. Mr. Evarts would do well to look into this matter. Anderson ought not to go abroad as a representative of the government.—*Times.*

Secretary Sherman has issued his instructions to the commission charged with the investigation of the Philadelphia Custom House, Charles Platt, Henry D. Welsh and Ira Ayer, Jr. The most important point to be investigated is whether any of the officers now employed have been or are now engaged in any other business, and whether they reside at points so remote from Philadelphia as to cause them to be absent from their official business to the injury of the service, or whether, from any other cause, they have failed to give the time and attention to their business which the law and the regulations demand.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South has squarely condemned all kinds of dancing. One of the resolutions says: "Some forms of this amusement are more mischievous than others, the round dance than the square, the public ball than the private party, but none of them are good but all are evil and should be discountenanced, and we affectionately urge all our Christian parents not to send their children to dancing schools, where they acquire a fondness and an aptitude for the dangerous amusement."

A Boston millionaire, who appeared the other day in a public place, wearing a preternaturally brilliant pair of boots, was asked who blackened them, and proudly responded that he did it himself. A wealthy acquaintance at once offered 25 cents for the production of a like result on his boots; the offer was accepted, the job was done and the quarter was paid.

Items.

In the South Carolina House of Representatives, on Friday, a bill to prevent intermarriage between the races was defeated, the enacting clause being struck out by a large majority.

The Pacific Mail Steamship City of San Francisco struck on a hidden rock on her passage from Panama and was totally wrecked. The passengers were all saved but much property was lost.

The great earthquake wave along the Pacific coast of South America destroyed six towns and damaged others. The loss of property is very large but cannot be estimated. From 600 to 800 people perished.

A terrible tornado struck the town of Mt. Carmel, Ill., on Monday afternoon, killing twelve persons, wounding from thirty to fifty others, and twenty are missing. Property valued at half a million dollars was destroyed.

Governor Hartranft has issued a warrant for the execution of Thomas Campbell, of Luzerne county, on the 9th of August, at Wilkes-Barre—the same day on which Hester, Tully and McHugh, and Thomas Curley, of Montgomery county, will be hanged. This makes the eighteenth death warrant signed by the Governor within five weeks.

The numerously signed petitions for the removal of Frederick Douglass from the marshalship of the District of Columbia have disappeared, and the lucid explanation is given that "some one has taken them away and has failed to return them." It is, therefore, likely that they will never be presented to the President.

The Schooner Centennial, while on a fishing cruise, hauled up with her anchor, off St. Pierre Bank, part of the telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Cable Company. The captain was obliged to lose seventy-five fathoms of the chain and the anchor, in order to clear his vessel and save the telegraph cable from injury.

A special to the *Derrick* gives an account of an oil fire near Millersburg, this State. A large oil tank was struck by lightning and this quickly set fire to another tank. Thirty-two thousand barrels of oil belonging to the United Pipe lines and Columbia Conduit Company were destroyed, together with a number of derricks. Loss, $85,000.

Decoration Day was very generally observed throughout the country and the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers were strewn with flowers. Prentiss Ingraham, an ex-Confederate Colonel, read a poem at Gettysburg; the ex-Confederate General Marmaduke was Marshal of the day at St. Louis; and in Brooklyn an oration was delivered at the Academy of Music in the evening by General Roger A. Pryor. In Washington all the Departments were closed and in all the cities banks and public buildings were closed.

The forest fires now raging in Michigan are doing incalculable damage. Several villages have been destroyed, as well as large saw mills in various localities. The losses are enormous, amounting, exclusive of the timber, to fully $500,000. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless and the privations and suffering sure to arise are painful to contemplate. Nothing but heavy rains can extinguish the flames, which are threatening other small towns.

A terrible railway accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley road near Wyalusing, some twenty-five miles this side of Towanda. Four cars, laden with passengers, were thrown from the track and smashed to pieces. Mrs. Hower, of Scranton, and Mrs. Hickey were killed and seventeen others wounded, four mortally. What caused the first car to leave the track is not stated in the dispatches. The train must have been running at full speed, to judge from the demolition of the cars.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Constables' sale bills, and all kinds of justices' blanks for sale at this office.

Judging from the profusion of blossoms on the cherry trees there will be an abundant crop of this fruit.

W. K. Buckingham, editor of the Altoona *Mirror* is visiting his father Rev. N. S. Buckingham, presiding elder of the M. E. Church.

Strawberries of exceedingly good quality have made their appearance. They will be abundant this season and, we trust, cheap.

A severe hail storm passed over Greenwood township on Tuesday evening doing much damage to growing crops, breaking glass &c.

Why does the Shenandoah *Herald* go to the expense of sending a correspondent to Bloomsburg? Nobody here reads the paper.

Charles Axt, a baker of Wilkes Barre, aged thirty years, hanged himself in his bed room last Friday and nobody knows why he did it.

There are any number of counterfeit five cent pieces in circulation, most of them made of pewter. Look out for them.

The recent plenteous showers have done much good. Grass especially has grown wondrously under the influence of the gentle rain.

The Catawissa Lodge A. Y. M. will have a picnic, next Tuesday, at Catawissa to which the members and the Masonic fraternity are invited.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says it "learns from railroad men that the locomotive engineers and firemen can go back to their engines at once, provided they leave the Brotherhood."

We have ordered a new lot of jobbing material, and our rates for job work have been revised. We can compete with any other office in the county in neatness and prices.

Officers of School Boards and Poor Districts can supply themselves with orders, loose or bound, at the COLUMBIAN office, at very low rates.

The communication relative to the expedition from "Centre Valley" reached us too late for our last issue, and, of course, would be stale news for this week.

An exchange says that flour thrown on burning oil, will instantly quench the flames, and cautions the public to remember this when a lamp explodes.

This is the month of roses, The remark is not strikingly original but as every other paper in the State has mentioned it, we do likewise as a matter of justice to our subscribers.

The session of the Methodist Sunday School Convention of this district began on Tuesday and ended last evening too late for a report of the proceedings in this week's COLUMBIAN.

The Town Clock is on the rampage again and after striking two hours behind time for a while, struck work and now doesn't strike at all. A striking instance of neglect.

We have received from Julius E. Mirsales, 610 Arch street, Philadelphia, publisher, a copy of the "Cordon Rouge Galop," by Edmund Wolsteffer. Illuminated title page, price fifty cents.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Jubilee Singers, who will be at the Opera House on Monday evening next. They are popular here and will doubtless have a good house.

The Wilkes Barre daily *Record of the Times* has donned a new dress and is as pretty a paper as can be imagined. Dr. Bradley is deserving of any amount of credit for giving his readers a paper both full of news and fair to look upon.

Hellebore, dusted over rose-bushes in the morning, while yet damp with dew, will effectually clear them of the fly that infests them. A few pennies' worth will do the business, and save your bushes from ultimate destruction.

A correspondent sends us a remedy for currant and goosebery worms. He says, "Sprinkle the bushes thoroughly in the morning, while wet with dew, with slacked lime. Repeat twice or three times and the worms will perish."

Amongst the fashionable intelligence in a neighboring sheet occurs the following wise sentence: It is not polite to enter a place where you are not invited. Therefore you should not go into a store where they do not advertise.

The personal property in and around the Exchange Hotel was sold by the sheriff on Monday last. The prices brought by the goods were fair, and much better than usually paid at such sales. Nearly everything was purchased by creditors, and will probably be left in the Hotel to be sold or rented with the building.

FOR SALE.—A fine country residence, with choice surroundings, etc. This frequently means that the occupant wishes to regain health; because a residence in a malarial district will induce blood poisoning, and hence disease. This can be most expeditiously counteracted by the prompt administration of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Christian Schroeder, a Williamsport brewer, died in prison, on Thursday, of convulsions. A short time before, he had boarded a switch engine and flourished a cocked revolver, imagining that he was being pursued by revenue officers. The engineer and fireman hastily fled from the locomotive, leaving the crazed man in full possession. He was subsequently disarmed and lodged in prison, where he died in twenty minutes.

The following is a copy of a note received by the *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville: "I feel it my duty to inform the law abiding citizens of Schuylkill and Carbon and Columbia counties that there is a plot about being made to rescue the Mollies who are now confined in jail and are to be hung. I hope that there will be all caution taken so that they will not be able to get them out of jail until they have been executed. *Be on your guard; this is no scare.*"

A friend from Centralia sends us a well written communication recommending to the people an esteemed gentleman for a certain office. We decline to publish it. Any person desiring to announce his name for an office in this paper can do so by paying us the usual charge. Since the establishment of the COLUMBIAN all candidates have been treated with the strictest impartiality. To admit of communications favoring one or depreciating others, would not only fill our columns with useless matter, but would lead to personal bitterness and party injury.

A young man named William Heist, who lives on Iron Street near Rock, fell from the second story window of his house while asleep, on Sunday night, and was badly bruised. He fell at least twenty feet, striking upon a flight of steps and rolling down upon the sidewalk.

The application of Charles Grove, of this town, for pardon, has been held under advisement by the Board of Pardons. Grove is serving out a term of imprisonment for being concerned in the stealing of a sum of money from the house of Mr. Fry, in Montour township.

There are in the county jail at the present writing, seven prisoners; the three condemned men Hester, Tully and McHugh, Kramer, under charge of setting fire to the Exchange Hotel, Archie, colored, surety of the peace, Kelly, the witness in the Hester trial and John B. Wright, from Berwick, for robbery.

It will be well if our readers who have fruit trees will examine them for catapillar nests and destroy them. The work is easily accomplished by saturating a rag with coal oil, setting it on fire, and by the aid of a pole burning the nests. These insects are doing immense injury every year, and by a combined effort may be almost entirely exterminated.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY.—Young people, read the June number of the Young Folks' Monthly, which is brim full of good things, for entertainment and instruction. Should be read by every young person in the West. Price only $1.00 per year. Send 10 cents for sample copy. Address the Young Folks' Monthly 151 Fifth Av., Chicago.

The common belief is that ministers are exempt from service on juries. This is a mistake. There is no law exempting any class of men but the military. By the act of April 1, 1867, "every commissioned, non commissioned officer, musician and private of each and every uniformed company, which shall faithfully serve as such, shall be exempt from jury duty."

At the annual session of the East Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church held at Mc-Ewensville, Northumberland county, May 24th, Rev. G. D. Gurley and Elder S. C. Shive were delegates from Bloomsburg. Mr. Gurley was chosen a delegate to the General Synod which meets in Lancaster in May 1878, and Mr. Shive delegate to the Synod of the United States which meets in Allentown next October.

The number of Opium and Morphia eaters in this Country alone, would equal in size an immense army. To what extent the desire was ingrafted in the unfortunates by the early administration of the deadly poisons named, it is not difficult to conceive. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is *the* remedy for the diseases of Babyhood, contains nothing injurious to the weakest infant and is absolutely safe under all circumstances. Price 25 cents.

Wesley Bodine, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was to have received his sentence on Friday, but evaded that unpleasant matter by skipping away from jail the evening before. The Sheriff had allowed him some privileges and he had been assisting about the house on Thursday, but took advantage of the Sheriff's clemency and fled. His sentence will be of more interest to him than it would have been, when he returns.

It remained for Colonel Hoyt's Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* to say that Mr. MacVeagh "indulged in old Copperhead charges against General Butler." It is altogether probable Mr. MacVeagh knew what he was talking about, even if he may prove to be in the way of Colonel Hoyt's Gubernatorial aspirations. That's what the Philadelphia *Times* has to say about it and there may be some truth in the statement.

Clinton county has taken the contract to supply the Democratic State Convention with all the candidates that will be needed this year and next. Mackey for Governor, Noyes for State Treasurer, Mayer for Supreme Judge and Dieffenbach for Auditor General—all good material—is what is written on the slate by that county. It is hardly necessary for the other counties to send delegates. It will be a saving of time and trouble to let Clinton do the work herself. Of course none of the other counties would be so impolite as to object.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

By an act of the legislature passed last winter the pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows, have been increased from $40 to $75 per year. As the act which provides for this increase does not specially appropriate a sum for the payment of the pensioners, the state treasurer had doubts as to his power to pay out money for this purpose. He accordingly submitted the question to the attorney general who rendered an opinion that the act did not conflict with the requirements of the constitution and that the money due to pensioners will be legally apportioned to them.

Decoration Day was well observed at Espy. The procession formed at Odd Fellows Hall in the following order; The Buck Horn Cornet Band, preceded by the colors draped in mourning; the speakers: Espy Lodge No. 681 I. O. of O. F.; 22 little girls dressed in white, and carrying the flowers to be used in decorating the graves; citizens. The marshals were O. P. Ent and W. C. Robison. The procession marched to the Cemetery at Afton and decorated the graves of nine soldiers. A very appropriate address was delivered by M. C. Brittain who was followed by Rev. Mr. Buckingham and the pastor of the Evangelical church. After a benediction by Rev. A. Brittain the line of march was taken up to Espy.

We are glad to learn that our young friend Wilbur F. Reeder, son of Hiram J. Reeder Esq., of Catawissa, has been admitted to the Centre county bar under favorable auspices. We clip the following flattering notice from the Bellefonte *Watchman*.

ADMITTED.—Mr. Wilbur F. Reeder, late a law student with Bush, Yocum and Hastings, was admitted to the bar a couple of weeks ago, after standing one of the best examinations ever gone through with by any young lawyer in this county. The examination was an exceedingly strict and thorough one, the committee putting in some twenty-five hours of hard work. But they found Mr. Reeder booked on all points and in all phases of the law, showing the most ample preparation and an exhaustive course of reading. The young gentleman was highly complimented by his examiners and by the lawyers generally. He is now a full-fledged attorney and we wish him success, hoping that he may go on up until he reaches the topmost round in the ladder of legal fame and honor.

The post office patriots make an attack in the *Republican* this week, upon the members of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company that is entirely unjust and uncalled for. The row is all because the picture of Washington appeared on Decoration Day, instead of Lincoln's. The statement that Lincoln's picture was rejected for the purpose of insulting his memory is untrue. The fact is simply this, that the truck was decorated and ready for use when it was suggested that the picture of Lincoln should be substituted for Washington's. This proposition coming from a hot headed radical who believes Lincoln's memory more sacred than that of the Father of his country, was not adopted, and hence there tears. A tempest in a teapot. It is true that the management of the Decoration services was left to the Rescue boys, and it is perhaps well that it was so, as otherwise the day would not have been observed. It would be far more creditable to the *Republican* if it had taken some part in honoring the memory of our dead heroes, instead of criticising those who originated and conducted the ceremonies. Perhaps one of the editors of that "loyal" sheet wanted to make a speech, and wasn't invited, which would account for this bitterness toward the Rescue Company.

In another column will be found the advertisement of sale of the Exchange Hotel in this town, to take place on Saturday June 30th at one o'clock p. m. at the Court House. This is a splendid opportunity for some one having sufficent means, to purchase one of the finest hotel properties in the interior of the State. The building is new and everything about it is complete. There is a great bargain in it.

We have before us a copy of the *Japan Daily Herald*, published at Yokohama. It is very well printed, on unusually heavy paper, is edited with spirit, and contains a large number of advertisements. Curiously enough some of Nasby's wretched trash is reprinted in its columns. If the Japanese declare war against this country, we shall know the real reason therefor—and we shall not blame them.

The man Kelly, now in prison on the charge of having murdered Rea, and who on his own confession not only aided in committing that foul deed, but is guilty of numberless other heinous crimes, is permitted to roam at large through the jail premises, and is treated as an honored guest. He is an acknowledged felon of the deepest dye, and until legally released should not be treated with any more consideration than Hester, Tully and McHugh.

When you want to get the news you read the COLUMBIAN. When you want an office you expect the paper to announce your name and tell the people what an excellent man you are. The large papers have to print your tickets and posters and all convention papers because the small ones can't afford it, all of which you think is right, but when you have a little printing of your own to do, you single out some obscure one horse establishment and patronize that, and call this business.

The friends and scholars of the Columbus Academy, located at New Columbus, Luzerne county will celebrate the 21st anniversary of that institute on June 28th. The exercises will consist of addresses, poems, music, &c., adapted to the occasion. It is the earnest request that all persons who have ever attended this school will at once send their address to Prof. D. O. Coughlin, the principal. This institution has been the means of sending out upon the realities of the world, men who have made their mark at home and abroad. We could conceive of nothing more fitting than a gathering together of the classmates of the past twenty one years. Then let there be a rally around the time honored institution, a general good time indulged in. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and take part in the celebration.

TAKING BASS OUT OF SEASON.—We have been advised that on several occasions, this spring, black bass have been captured by parties seining in the river, hereabout, in violation of the fish laws. The following advice, from the Lancaster *Examiner and Express* of yesterday, may not be amiss on this subject: "The season for bass fishing does not commence until the 1st of July, and those who desire to have our streams thoroughly stocked with these fine gamy fish should feel it a duty to compel a rigid observance of the laws framed for their protection. The bass are now spawning and every female captured interferes largely with the desired increase. Magistrates who reside in the vicinity of streams, that have been stocked, should not hesitate to exercise the functions of their office without regard to persons, and fine all who are detected in fishing out of the lawful season. It is only by such a course that the object contemplated by the fishing laws can be accomplished."

At the spring election the voters of this town saw fit to continue in office a majority of the last Town Council who voted for the ordinance requiring cattle to be shut up. There was a hard fight made by the opposition, but they suffered a defeat. The only issue in the election was the cow question, and that was decided by the people in favor of the ordinance.

Last Wednesday night a number of petitions were presented to the council asking for the repeal of the cattle ordinance, and notwithstanding the same question had been already voted on three times and decided negatively by a majority, a vote was again insisted on and resulted in the usual way. All the members who voted to shut the cows up immediately offered to give five dollars each towards pasturing the cattle of needy persons, but the 'poor man's friend" failed to respond. It is to be hoped that the cow business will not be heard from again, before the next election.

E.

ADJOURNED COURT.

Court met pursuant to adjournment on June 1st.

M. G. Vanderslice vs. A. Snyder. Rule granted to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

Com. vs. Harman A. Kramer. A writ of Habeas Corpus having been granted, Kramer was brought into Court and the case was heard. No new facts were elicited beyond those given in the COLUMBIAN of last week. Kramer was held to bail in the sum of $8000 for his appearance at next sessions.

J. M. Dewitt vs. Samuel Creveling. Rule granted to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

Court order a general adjourned Court on July 2d at 9 o'clock a. m.

In the estate of Margaret Karns. Petition for sale. Sale ordered; bond in $1500. William Krickbaum approved as surety.

Columbia county has been agitated upon the jail question for some weeks past. It appears that the Commissioners had awarded the contract for building a new jail to parties living in Schuylkill county when lower bidders were asking for the work in the county of Columbia. Remonstrances were circulated among the people, and numerously signed, objecting to this proceeding of building a jail on so expensive a plan as contemplated, and the Courts were induced to interfere, Judge Elwell granting an injunction against the Commissioners, stopping them from proceeding with the building of the jail as intended by the contract awarded.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

The above would be all right if it did not happen to be all wrong. The contract was not awarded to Schuylkill county parties, although they were the lowest bidders, but to Columbia county men who were among the highest in price. The Courts were not "induced to interfere" but acted on a formal injunction properly presented praying that the Commissioners might be restrained from carrying out the contract. If the *Democrat* thinks the affairs of this county worth printing it would be as well for it editor to read his exchanges before writing his articles.

OBITUARY.

Montgomery Cole was buried at St. Gabriel's, Sugarloaf, on Tuesday June 5, 1877. He was aged 51 years and 9 months.

Mr. Cole was well known in the County of Columbia. He had been for some years an acting Justice of the Peace, and for a term of three years one of the Board of Commissioners of Columbia county.

He had been long suffering from consumption, which during the last winter rapidly developed itself, though bearing the daily wasting of life with full fortitude and resignation. It was the happy fortune of Mr. Cole to have taken great interest in the re-erection of St. Gabriel's Church, to which he contributed liberally both in labors and means. His desire to witness its completion was most intense, and not only was that pleasure vouchsafed him, but he lived to be an eye witness of its consecration, and also to receive himself, upon the same occasion, the Apostolic rite of confirmation, and to be a partaker of the broken body and shed blood, in commemoration of the last supper. To him the first and the last. And thus he passed away in the communion of the church and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope.

F.

The Shenandoah *Herald* has a sensational article from the pen of that fancy correspondent, purporting to be an account of how Hester received his death warrant. The article is impertinent, of course, and the correspondent in question was not present on the occasion. He was ordered out of the jail on his last visit, for drawing on his imagination too strongly, which may have had something to do with his absence the other day. His letters are just as well written and contain about as much truth when he is not on hand as when he is.

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

For Fans or Parasols go to Lutz & Sloan's.

For Reaper repairs go to Harman & Hassert's.
June 8 4w.

Wall Paper cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

The largest and best stock of Tooth Brushes ever brought to Bloomsburg can now be found at Moyer Bros.' Among these is "The Perfect Tooth Brush" the best ever made. Call and look at the assortment.

Best value in Clothing can now be found in all the latest styles of Summer Clothing at the most astonishing low prices.
Men's Suits from $4.00.
Youth's Suits from $3.00.
Boy's Suits from $2.00.
Call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at D. Lowenberg's.

A large assortment of New Calicoes, Muslins and Shirtings just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

The Rockford Watch the best, American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

Those who wish to obtain first class Groceries, can find them at T. W. Conner's new store in Mendenhall's building. Country produce taken in exchange. April 27-4w

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Base balls and bats cheap at Clark's Book Store.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Window Shades cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Lutz & Sloan are selling ready made Linen Dresses for Ladies' very cheap.

Why experiment in spurious sewing machines since the great reduction in the price of genuine New Family Singers? Former price, $65—now $35 cash, $45 time; former price, $70—now $40 cash, $50 time. Families will find it to their advantage to buy the best. J. A. DORAN, Agent.
June 1-2w

For a Nobby Shirt go to
For a stylish Suit go to
For the latest style of Hat go to
For the newest styles in Neck Wear
For fine India Gauze Shirts go to
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
can now be found at D. Lowenberg's.

Window Shades and Wall Paper in great variety and cheap at Clark's Book Store.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

The attention of country merchants is invited to the large stock of Paris Green held by Moyer Bros. Orders for any quantity will be promptly filled.

If you want to save money in buying Goods, buy of Clark & Wolf. Their stock is full and their prices are down to hard pan. Fancy and staple Goods of all kinds, and all of the latest novelties in Ladies' wear. Parasols, Fans, Ties, Ruches, Ribbons, Bows, Scarfs, Linens, Cambrics, Percales and a large line of White Goods. Come and see if they have not something to suit you.

New Linen and Other Dress Goods this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Reaper at Harman & Hassert's.
June 8 4w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

You cannot find better cigars in town than those for sale by Moyer Bros., from the celebrated factory of S. Fuguet & Son. They have Havana fillers and are well made in every particular. The Pride of Key West, Orange Flavor and Little Cashoo are hard to beat.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Have you tried Kirby's Wild Cherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.
Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.
Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.
Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.
Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.
Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.
The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.
MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:
No. 6, $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5, 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2, 3 and 4, 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6, to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. STEWART'S judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, for hunting or other purposes. If they do, they will be punished according to law.
WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE,
SAMUEL GEIGER.
June 8, 77-5w*

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned Treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive the Town Taxes of said Town assessed and ascertained for the year 1877, on and after saturday, June 9, 1877, at the office of F. P. Billmeyer, in the Exchange Building in said Town; and all tax payers are hereby required to pay the same. Any tax remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said 9th day of June shall be paid with five per centum penalty upon the amount thereto.
F. P. BILLMEYER,
June 8, 77-1w Town Treasurer.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00, they are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 29 cents for two Landscapes and a Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Novelties. Extra Inducements to Agents.
June 8, 77 June September and October } W & CO.

A FORTUNE.

COMING!

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
THE FAMOUS
Jubilee and Slave Cabin Singers
WILL GIVE A
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG,
MONDAY EVENING JUNE 11, 1877.
ADMISSION 25 and 35 cents.
Doors open at 7:30. Concert begins at 8.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House at one o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1877,

All that certain lot situate in Bloomsburg, known as the Exchange Hotel property, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of Witman's Alley, at the junction of the same with Second street, thence along said Second street eastwardly to the alley between the Exchange Hotel and Exchange Block, thence along said alley southwardly one hundred feet, thence along an alley northeastwardly eighty feet, thence southwardly in a line parallel with Centre street one hundred and fourteen feet six inches to Pine Alley, thence along Pine Alley southwestwardly one hundred and sixty-eight feet four inches to Witman's Alley, thence along said alley northwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a four story Brick Hotel, brick barn, ice house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of W. B. Koons.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by public road leading to Berwick, on the east by land of Daniel Purcell, on the south by Susquehanna river, and on the west by land of D. A. Bowman, on which are erected a two-story Brick House, a frame barn, two other dwelling houses, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William L. Freas, one of the heirs of John Freas, deceased.

ALSO,

All that lot or piece of land in Beaver township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by lands of John Hinderliter, on the south by land of Franklin Shuman and on the west by land of John Shearman, containing twenty-three acres be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Hinderliter and George Hesler terre tenant.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Pine, County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north, south and west by land of Philip Shoemaker, and on the east by land of Philip Shoemaker and James Masters, containing seventy-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, a barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Shoemaker.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Hidlay, on the west by lands of J. Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of E. Alkman and Margaret Alkman, on the east by lands of J. Hagenbuch.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Levi A. Hidlay.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Wilson Eves, on the east by land of Israel Bogart, on the south by land of William Robbins and on the west by land of the M. E. Church, containing four acres more or less, on which are erected three frame dwelling houses, a store house, blacksmith shop, saddler shop and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

A piece or parcel of land situate in Pine township county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of Cornelius McCarron, east by a public road, south by land of Eves' estate and Jacob Long and on the west by land of Joseph Purcell, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

ALSO,

One undivided half of the following tract of land as No. 3, situate in Pine township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of John Whitmoyer and others, on the east by land of Thomas Benfield and others, on the south by land of James Shultz and others and on the west by land of Solomon Dirk and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres more or less, whereon are erected a saw mill and a frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Leggett.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Mifflin town ship, Columbia county, bounded on the north by land of I. K. Schweppenhiser, on the east by Mowry & Schweppenhiser, on the west by lands of Joseph Gearhart, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings, the said real estate consisting of ninety-five acres more or less.

ALSO,

One other piece or tract of land bounded as follows: On the north by land of Isaac Snyder, east by land of Henry Creasy, south by land of Jacob Nungesser, and west by land of Lawrence Waters and others, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres more or less, situate in the township of Mifflin aforesaid.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Aten.

ALSO,

A certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north by land of Michael Casey, east by Church, south by Rock street and west by lot of W. J. Buckalew and N. U. Funk, being one lot on Welsh Hill, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Wanich, Jr.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, Columbia county, adjoining Samuel Hawk on the north, Alvin Vandermark, estate of John Linden and estate of W. A. J. Brittain on the east, William Klinetob and Martha Edwards on the south and on the west by Uriah Vanpelt containing eighty acres more or less on which are erected a two-story frame house and bank barn.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Gideon Hosler and John Vanpelt.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
June 8, 77-4t Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF O. H. FOWLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Funk & Wolfer in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, Aug. 7, '77, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
I. E. WALLER,
June 8, '77-4w. Auditor.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

BOOK See this, only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for
Mark Twain's New Scrap Book.
Apply with stamp to
John R. Hallowell
149 East Eight st., New York CANVASSERS
June 8 77-1w d

A Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the
POTATO BUG, CABBAGE
OUR PEST POISON.
Dalby's PARIS GREEN

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia co., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, JUNE 23d, 1877,

the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate on the west side of Market street, in the Town of Bloomsburg, adjoining lot of William Neal on the south, and Ridge Alley on the north, and extending back to Maney's Alley, whereon is erected a brick dwelling house, barn, ice-house and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate on Third street in the Town of Bloomsburg, marked in general plan of said Town, No. 63, beginning at southeast corner of said lot on Third street, thence along said street south west sixty-six feet, thence north west along lot No. 66 two hundred and fourteen and a half feet to Pine Alley, thence along Pine Alley north-east sixty-six feet, thence south-east along lot No. 64 two hundred and fourteen and a half feet to the place of beginning, containing one third of an acre, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate on Third street in said Town of Bloomsburg, marked in general plan No. 66, adjoining above last described lot on the east and extending west along said Third street 66 feet to Jefferson street, and back along said Jefferson street two hundred and fourteen and a half feet to Pine Alley, containing one-third of an acre, whereon is erected a brick dwelling house, frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John S. Steiner.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
May 25, 1877-4t Sheriff.

A Still Further Reduction in the

PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY

If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent

in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:
Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,
IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS,

PURE LINSEED OIL
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.
Best Paint Brushes,
COACH VARNISH,
HOUSE VARNISH,
Furniture Varnish,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
ap 8, '76-1y.

PAPER BAGS
FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 529 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 529 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT.

Dr. Pancoast's great work is Now Ready for AGENTS. The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO., 723 Chestnut st., Phila. May 25, '77-4w d

READ THIS!!

A Chance for all to make or Save Money.

AND GET THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

TEAS, COFFEES, &C.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for SELLING STANDARD goods at LOW PRICES, for 36 years, has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior, at the lowest WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES, when a club is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to COLLECT ON DELIVERY. All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York wholesale prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send for list for Club Circular, Price-list, &c. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble etc. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for price-list and circular.

Stiner's New York and China Tea Co.,
M. H. MOSES & CO., Proprietors,
77, 79, 81 84, and 86 Vesey street, New York
May 25, 77-4w d

UNEQUALLED OFFER.

Full Nickel Silver Plated 7 Shot Revolvers as Premi

Agricultural.

Feeding Young Calves.

As we have seen, fresh milk is the best food for the young calf, and the most natural method of taking it is for the calf to draw it from the udder of its mother. But there are many considerations that come in to prevent this natural method among the 500,000 dairymen in the United States. This natural method is only practicable among the breeders of pure-blooded and high-priced stock; and if such breeder of high blood is located in a dairying district where milk is valuable, it is quite unnecessary that he should feed new milk longer than two months. After that period the calf may be fed upon the skim milk and linseed or flax seed gruel, with an excellent chance of growing a prize animal. In two months the calf will have made an excellent start and be ready for the modified diet. And if the calf is to be taught to drink, it is better to do this when ten days or two weeks old. It will learn easier at that age than later, and the cow will give more milk through the season than if the calf is permitted to suck longer. The milk being fed warm from the mother, the calf will make a growth not perceptibly different from one that sucks. This blooded calf should have the free run of a dry yard, with a little hay or grass to eat, that it may early develop its first stomach and chew its cud. A small field of grass in Summer is still better. When the time comes for feeding skim milk, the ration may be made about as nutritious as the new milk by adding to it flax seed gruel, made by boiling a pint of flax seed and a half pint of oat meal in ten or twelve quarts of water. Mix this in equal parts with skim milk, and feed blood warm. Let the calf have its fill twice per day, at regular times, until six months old. During this time teach it to eat a few oats, and in case of a tendency to scour, give, for a meal or two, in the milk, a quart of coarse wheat flour, sometimes called by farmers, canel. It will be perceived that the oil of the flax seed will make good the loss of the cream in the milk—in fact it is a ration as rich as the milk itself; and we have seen calves running with it quite the equal of calves running with the dam. We have also used flax seed and pea meal to make the gruel to mix with the skim milk, and it has proved an excellent combination.—*Cor. National Live Stock Journal.*

Best Breed of Hogs.

In answer to an inquiry which is the best breed of hogs, an Ohio breeder gives the following reasons for naming the Poland China as such a breed:

1. They do not get mangy. I have never had one that was troubled in that way; and this is something of so much importance that it should not be overlooked by any farmer who knows anything of the evil.

2. This breed is excellent on account of its early fattening qualities; and yet for its continued growth it has no equal. When only nine or ten months old it will readily fatten into clear pork, weighing 300 pounds or more. Or they will continue to grow until twenty months old, and then weigh, when fattened, from 450 to 525 pounds.

3. It is the best feeder on clover and blue grass that I know of. I have witnessed text experiments which went to show that hogs of this breed will make more gain and thrive better on grass alone than those of any other breed.

4. They are naturally quiet at all times unless a contrary spirit is stirred up by abuse. They fatten well, eating their fill and then lying down. The sows are good and prolific breeders, kind in litter and good sucklers.

5. I claim that the Poland China is the hog for the packer, because of the proportion of weight behind the shoulders and the high-priced meat it carries, and a correspondingly small amount of offal produced. It has a small head and small feet.

6. It is the breed that we can do the most with between April and January. I claim that pigs should come when grass in the Spring begins to grow, so that they can be fattened without having to winter them. Or, if we deem it good policy to hold them over, we want them to keep on growing during the summer with the least cost.

I believe the Poland China is the hog for the farmer. It is small boned and long bodied. It has short legs and broad, straight back; it has deep sides, with square heavy hams and shoulders; it has drooping ears and fine hair, in color nearly always spotted black.

SALTING COWS.—My practice, says an old dairyman, is to give my cows all the salt hay they will eat, three times a week through the summer season. The amount consumed by them is greater while in flush feed than in short. The amount of milk returned by the cows is from a quart to a third more than when salted but once a week. It may be that some soils are deficient in salt, and that stock require it in large quantities to equalize the system. If so, they will eat less; they are the best judges. The effect of salt is to increase the desire for both food and drink. Hence the materials for milk. More salt is consumed by my stock when fed on a clean grass patch, where they can mix salt and grass than if in a shed. A strong solution of salt in water, irregularly applied on hay for either cattle or horses produces scouring.

The *Scientific American* furnishes the following practical hints concerning the construction of devices to prevent the ravages of crows and other predatory birds:

The best scarecrow is a suspended looking glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall, bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill offering $10,000 reward for the discovery of a sure cure for hog cholera. Such a handsome prize should certainly stimulate the faculties of scientific men, especially those who are practical farmers.

Humorous.

Butchers speak of their customers as "people we meat."

The New York *Herald* announces the "eat and croquet season to be open."

Puck thinks the author of "From Dawn to Noon" ought to be made an A. M.

No physician should name his son William, unless he is willing he should be known for all time as the Doctor's Bill.

A party writes of a bankrupt New Yorker, "Godward he was very strict, but manward he was a little twistical."

This is about the time of year the ice men begin to circulate reports that their crop of ice was ruined by the late frosts.

It was a German editor who said that in the United States thieves are so scarce that they have to offer a reward for them.

The name of a man who runs a hotel in Gonzales county, Texas, is Mr. Pod. He spells it with a pea.

A young man from Auburn, who went to Texas this spring, has telegraphed home to his father: "Fatted calf for one."

It is ascertained by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that "the boldest Thomas eat never appeared on one of Mullett's roofs."

Worcester *Press*: The *Fortnightly Review* has an able article on "Water as a Beverage." The idea appears to be feasible.

Whisky advanced a little in price last week, but then the base ball season has opened, and the country is full of sprained wrists.

Standing on the backs of chairs and whitewashing overhead is what keeps down a superfluity of women in this country, as much as anything else.

The telephone would prove of capital service during the hot summer months if it could be employed in bringing airs from the Arctic regions.

Chicago *Journal*: Not one of the war maps show any trees for the officers to crawl behind, and this makes the anticipated battle grounds look strange and unnatural.

Who invented names? Why were people called William and Thomas and Henry and Susan and soforth?—*N. O. Times.* Sophia, stupid, not Soforth.

Mr. Murray still clings to his first love—Addie Rondacks.—*Boston Post.* Heard he was fond of flirting with several speckled beauties.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

One cannot be too careful this weather. A swell exchanged his heavy winter cane for a light bamboo, and the consequence was a severe cold that laid him up for a week.

Another girl has sued a man who kissed her, for damages, and obtained a verdict. Glad of it; a man who cannot kiss a girl without damaging her deserves no sympathy.

A Maine paper has an editorial headed: "Why young men leave the farm." We think it is because the farm is a cumbrous and inconvenient thing for a young man to take along with him.

Very few of the Russians can read. This gives the American newspapers the chance to print any kind of war map without hurting the feelings of the natives.

Max Strakosch has engaged Clara Louisa Kellogg to sing one hundred nights for $100,000. Max could have saved just $50,000 by engaging us.

To the cultivated and naturally delicate musical ear there is nothing more disagreeable than to have a hand-organ woman pause in the middle of a bar to let go of the crank and replace a hair-pin.

Many a man talks of what the country owes him, whose services would be well repaid by six feet in the corner of a cemetery, and who would be overpaid if a five cent sign was stuck up to keep people off from the grass.

"Why, my dear fellow," whispered a friend, "I did not know you were so badly maltreated in that affair." "Nor I neither," sobbed the victim, "till I heard my lawyer a tellin' the jury all about it."

Newspapers appear to think it funny that the type-setters of the Courant made it announce the death of a subscriber at forty seven who had taken the paper fifty years. We cannot help it if the people will order the Courant in advance.—*Hartford Courant.*

An Arizona paper alludes to the Indian as the "noble raid men." Which induces the Chicago *Tribune* to speak of "The Crazy Hostilities." The European war may bring allusion to the Cossacks as Russia's steppe children.

Some paragrapher will soon ask: "What color is a tune?" and before any one can reply he will answer, "Tun-is Bey." He should remember, though, that some tunes may be blew.

Now does the bad little boy go fishing on Sunday and catch a nice string of suckers, while the good little boy goes to Sunday School to catch the measles, and run his chances of becoming an early spring angel.

A Chinaman in San Francisco was interviewed by a reporter as to the probable issue of the conflict between hoodlum and Mongol in San Francisco. Result: "Allee time hoolum blake tleaty. Bime-by yeah, Chin-Chinamin he come; bling plenty men; help fight; shootee; kill; Murdle! Smashee hoolum !!"

When a Buffalo young lady—so writes a correspondent—parts from her beau, who is too bashful to understand the nicer usages of his position, she will say: "William, if you were to kiss me, you might be afraid ma would hear it but if I creak the gate she won't know the difference!"

Two commercial travelers comparing notes: "I have been out three weeks," said the first missionary, "and have only got four orders." "That beats me," replied the second commercial evangelist; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's an order from the house to come home."

How often, oh, how often we find a man who will pay eleven dollars for a box of cigars without a question or a moment's hesitation, who will contract his brows and start back in speechless horror and stare for ten straight minutes at the item, "to one piece of dress braid, ten cents," in a dry goods bill that his trembling wife hands him.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

VEGETINE

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone & strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RETS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humorous impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer,"

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Mhe following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., FEB. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on this about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I perseverd and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my first gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Church.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

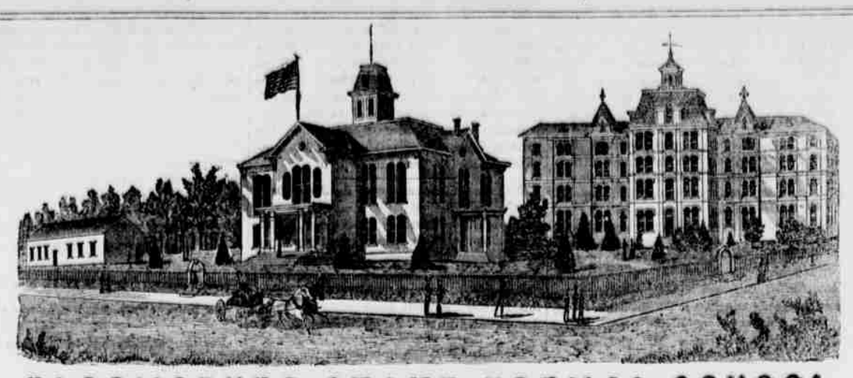
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, 76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
April 7, '77.-1f.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold board Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove;** the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.
FACTS FOR AGENTS.
That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.
The Book of the Nineteenth Century.
Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 5-1Y

Important to Lawyers.
Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.
We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.
PRICE LIST.
ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.
Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " to chose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" Citation.
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lich.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.
JUSTICES BLANKS.
Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 20 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	5 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All Kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.
We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.
HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set metre s at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'76- C. W. MILLER, Se

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS
Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for Circular. K. IVINS, Sc. 1908 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec.8, '76-6m d W

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap,*** which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

The Columbian Law Docket.
A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.
PRICE, $3.50.
Published by Brockway & Elwell
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Dec1-tf

THE ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & CO. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.
MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.
Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.
☞ For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,
ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1y14, 1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.
EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-46w k

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,52 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,58 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,26 6,54 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,50 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,2 a.m, 12,00 m. and 8,00 p. m
Passengers coming from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.50 a.
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
"	Rochester	6.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m
SOUTHWARD.		
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
"	" Washington	10.30 "
"	" Baltimore	6.50 "
"	" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg	10.50 p. m.
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m
	" Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
"	" Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m
8 05	5 58	9 48	Scranton	9 58	2 30	6 25
8 01	5 54	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 20
7 55	5 49	9 35	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 26
7 46	5 42	9 28	Clarksville	10 00	2 38	6 33
7 40	5 37	9 20	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 40
7 33	5 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 45
7 27	5 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	5 23	9 11	Maffin	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	5 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	5 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	5 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 25
7 07	5 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 22	7 18
7 03	5 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	5 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 54	5 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 54
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's creek	10 52	3 45	8 05
6 39	2 42	8 30	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 20	8 10	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 25	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 9	8 08	Berwick	11 3	4 29	9 03
5 56	2 13	8 2	Briar creek	11 36	4 37	9 10
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	9 05
5 48	2 06	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 53	7